



CENTER FOR ADVANCED AVIATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT (CAASD)

# Information Security for the Aviation Community: A Personal Perspective

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*5/2/05*



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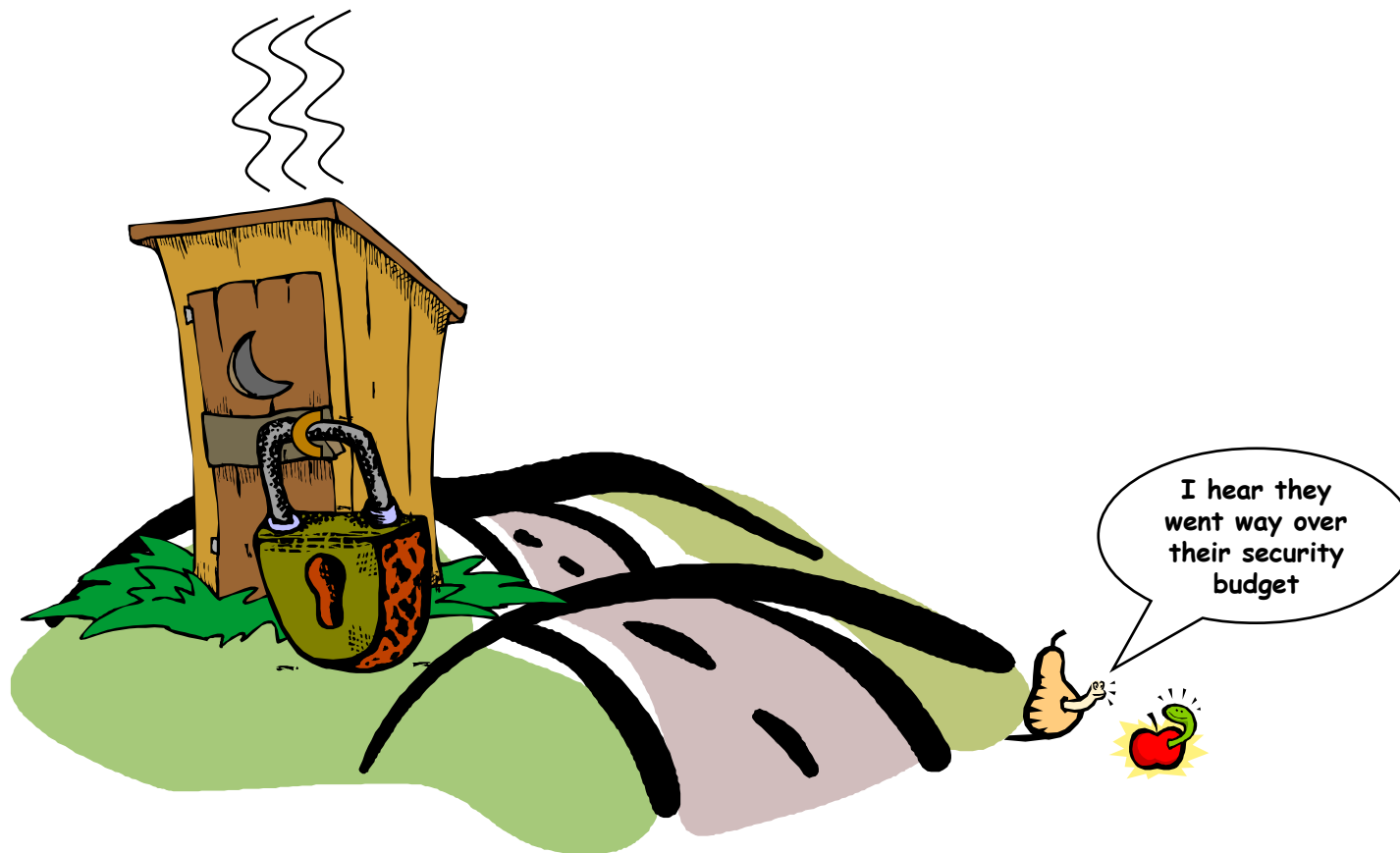


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# Security is Not an Add-on

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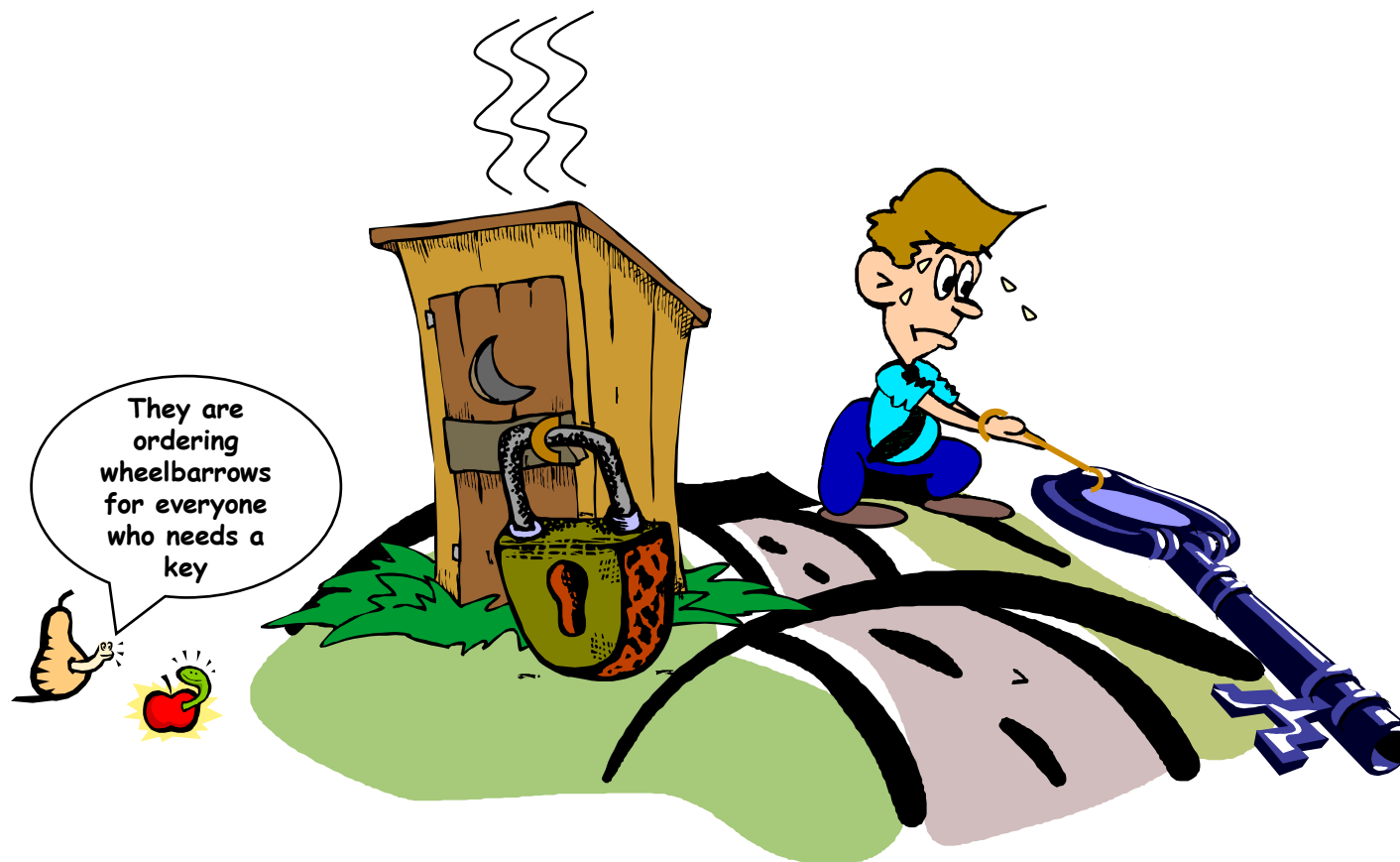
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- **Security should be a part of the system design from the beginning**
  - You don't design the system, then add security
- **Example: Build service, then add Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) for security**
  - May need redundant DMZ in safety environment
    - Which DMZ to be used and how?
    - Internal servers may need to support servers in both DMZs
  - Internal servers may need to pull, not push data from DMZ
  - DMZ may prevent remote maintenance by contractor



# You Have No Security Solution without a Concept of Operations

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# You Have No Security Solution without a Concept of Operations

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- **Effective security includes management, operational, and technical consideration**
  - The technical solution is not the entire answer
- **Example: Public/private key solutions**
  - Require users to have their public/private key pair plus public keys of users to be contacted
  - Management of keys bigger problem than using the keys
    - Distribute keys, update keys, revoke keys
- **Answers to security management issues are critical in a safety related, time critical environment**



# Security Solution Must Fit Context of Entire System





## **Security Solution Must Fit Context of Entire System**

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- **Aviation services exist within a larger community**
- **No matter how well your service is protected from INFOSEC threats, your service may be rejected for inclusion into the larger community**
  - **Because it increases the threat to the entire community**
  - **Example: Your service uses IPSEC confidentiality and authentication options for all access**
    - **Does not allow “community” DMZ to examine data**



# What Happens if the Security Solution Fails?

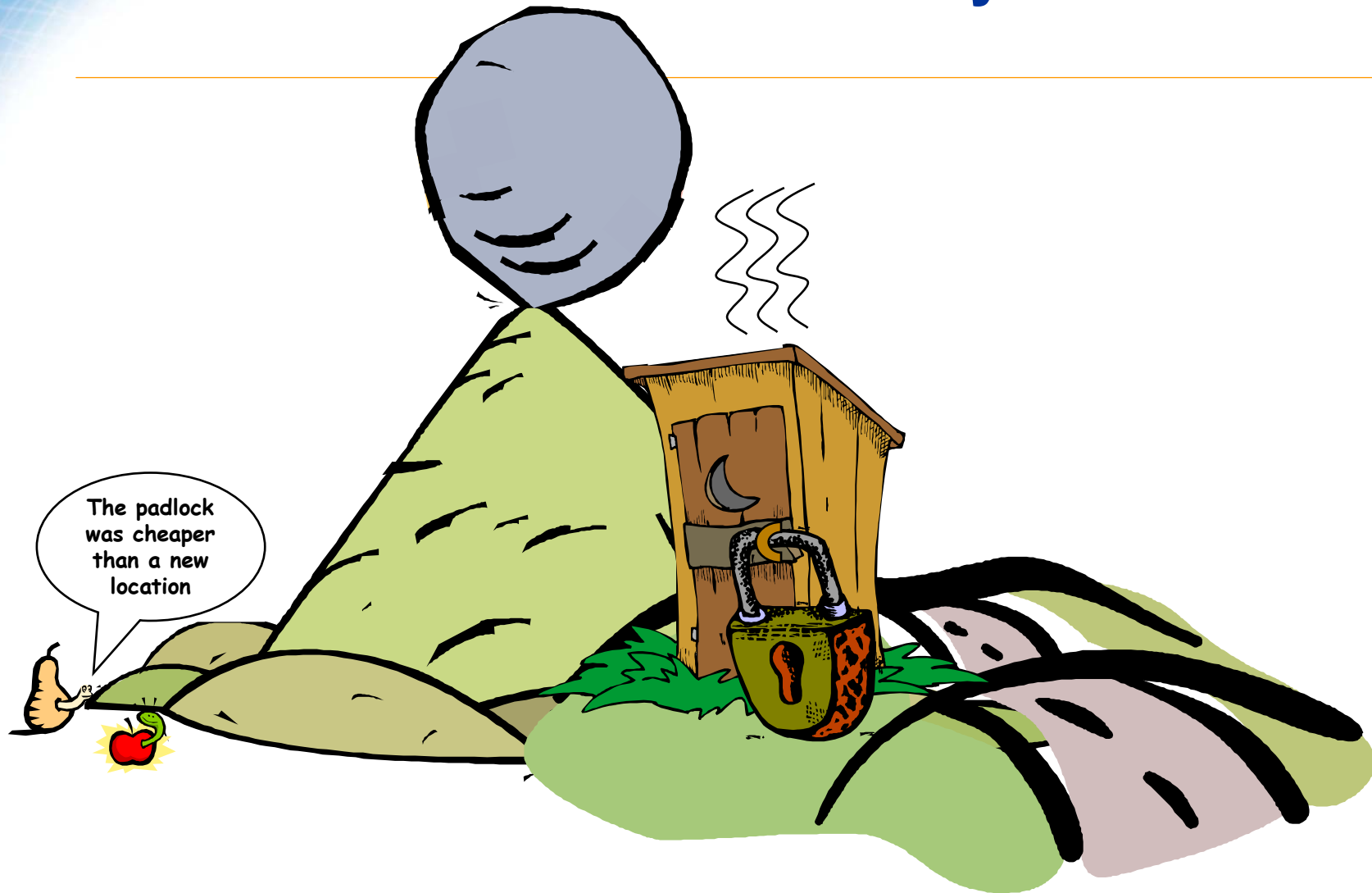
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- **Safety critical systems may need to continue to operate when components fail, including security**
  - Security solutions normally fail in inoperative mode
  - Example: No public key, no communication with others
- **Is inoperative failure viable in an aviation system?**
  - Example: Air/ground communication must be maintained even if air/ground security solution fails (benign or malicious)
  - If you fail in operative mode, do you need security?
- **How do you recover from security failure?**
  - Must provide for restoration of service, removal of viruses, replacement of keys
  - Restoration of service must occur in a secure manner





# Beware Threat Analyses





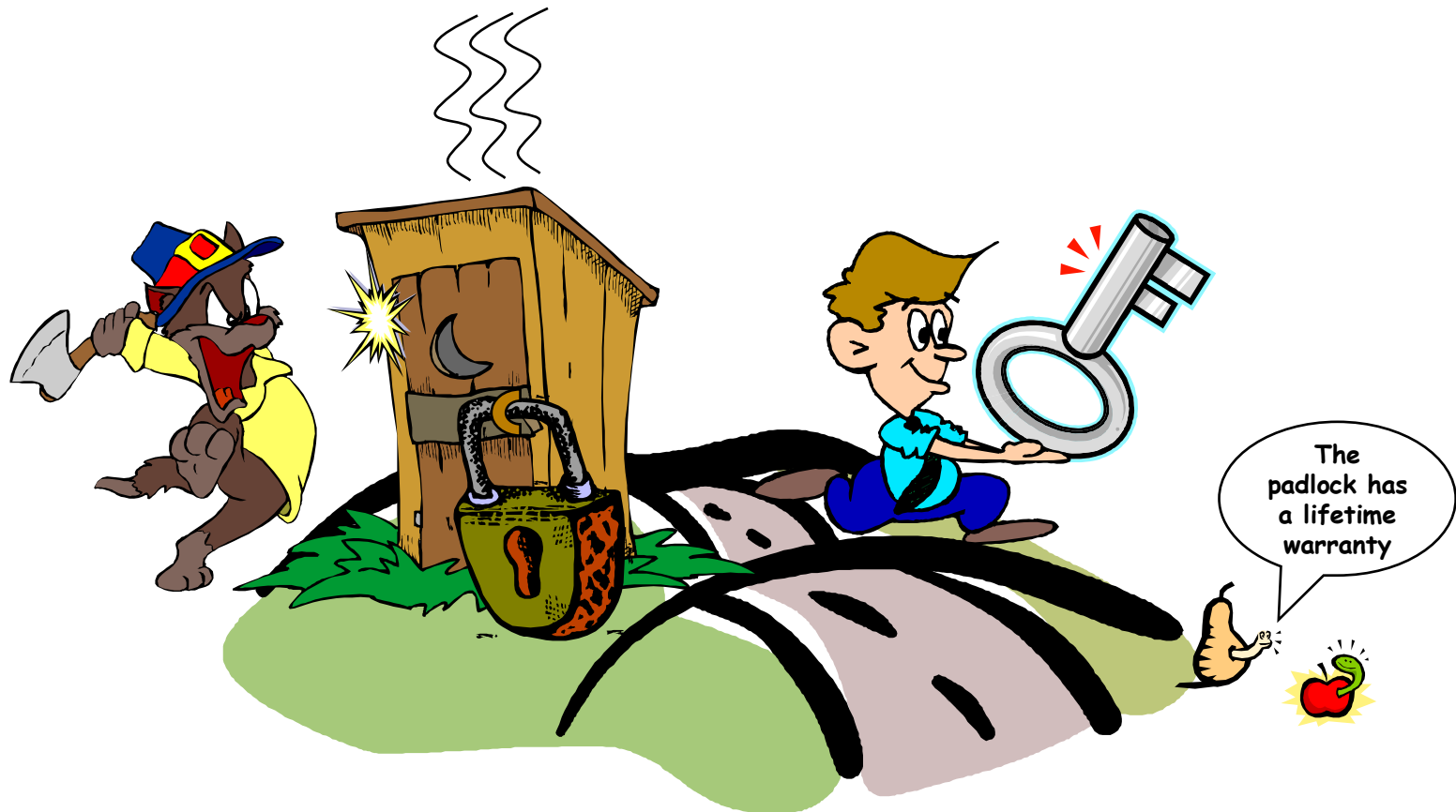
## Beware Threat Analyses

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- **“Classical” INFOSEC analysis (e.g., NIST 800-12) may not be useful**
  - Determine threat, identify vulnerability, classify risk
- **Threats are difficult to define**
  - Represent old threats, not new ones
  - Can’t include what you haven’t thought of
  - Not specific enough to determine security needs
  - Example: How does specific threat of Osama Bin Laden translate into an INFOSEC requirement for your system?
- **Better solution**
  - Examine risks, address those with worst impact (e.g., FIPS 199)



# Make Sure the INFOSEC Product Applies to Your Environment





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- No INFOSEC product is 100% effective
- COTS INFOSEC products are designed to minimize financial loss, not maximize safety
- Example: Firewall
  - Firewall cannot prevent all Denial of Service attacks
    - Firewalls are not the total security answer for publicly accessible server
  - Firewalls need latest signature updates to work
    - No way of quickly updating firewalls means reduced security
- Example: IDS Tool
  - Requires frequent examination of logs to be useful
    - No staff power means no IDS power
- Example: Authentication
  - In a tactical environment delay critical
- Safety related environment may negate usefulness of INFOSEC product



# Establishing Trust and Identification Is Not in Itself a Security Solution





## **Establishing Trust and Identification is Not in Itself a Security Solution**

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- **Trust and identity may be necessary but are not sufficient to establish a secure relationship**
- **Identification does not indicate compliance of the source with respect to your security policies**
- **Trust says nothing about the competency of the source with respect to security policies**
- **Example: Accidental virus infection by trusted/identified individual**
- **All actions must be verified whether from trusted/identified source or not**

# Conclusions





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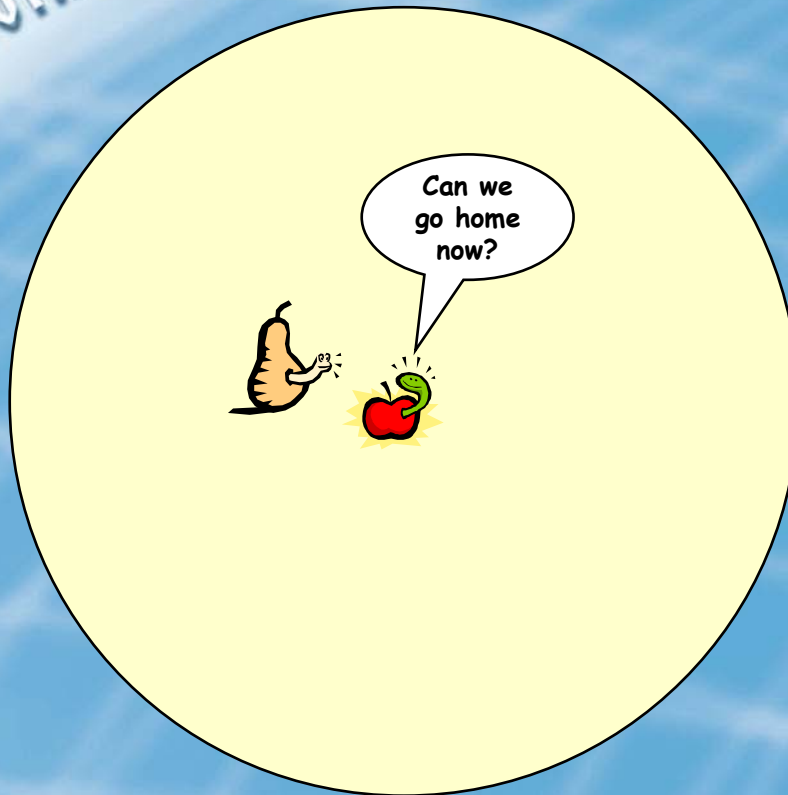
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- **The aviation environment is different from that envisioned for COTS security tools**
  - Rote application of security tools can lead to problems
  - One should be concerned with a security design/review by persons not aware of this difference
- **Think security before, during, and after designing the aviation service/product**
  - Otherwise expect to redesign the product when you address security
  - In many cases security is part of the infrastructure, not an addition to the infrastructure





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